Do you want a bookkeeperi? Do you want a housei?

Let the people : : :: know your wants:: :: through the cent-:: : : THE TIMES. 1 1

CHANCERY CAUSES.

SARAH C. SAVAGE ET AL. Vs. E. W. Robertson, Sub. Tr., et al. In Chancery.
To. Sarah C. Savage, C. E. Henderson, F. Sttterding, complainants, and such other lien creditors of The Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, N. Partee, and J. B. Levy, as may come into this suit, and contribute to the cos s of the same.
To E. W. Robertson, Substituted Trustee, The Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, N. Partee, Mrs. Minnie H. Partee, J. B. Levy, Williamson Donaldson, Jane Donaldson, defendants.

Levy, Williamson Donaldson, Jane Donaldson, defendant.

TAKE NO FIGE: That pursuant to a decree entered in the Hastings Court for the City of Roanoke, May I th, 1894, in the above named chancery cause. I will ON SATURDAY, THE BRD DAY JUNE 1894, at the office of Lockett & Cosby, between the bours of 9a. m and 5 p. m. of that day, proceed to take, state, inquire into and report to the court in which this cause is now pending, toe following matters:

1. What real estate is owned by the Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, N. Partee and J. B. Levy and the Hens existing sgainst the same, together with their respective priorities and dignities.

2. What real estate or orther property has been traudulently or unlawfully conveyed by the Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, to whom and in whose name and how such real estate or other property now stands.

8. Whether the rents and profits of the real estate owned by the Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, N. Partee and J. B. Levy will in five years pay and eatisty the Hens against the same.

4. Any other matters which may be deemed.

will in five years pay and satisfy the lieus against the same.

4. Any other matters which may be deemed pertinent by me, or that may properly be required by any party in interest in this cause.

If from any causethe taking, stating and reporting of the shove account be not commenced or if commenced be not completed then, the same shall be continued from day to day at same place, between the same hours, until concluded.

By the terms of said decree, and by law provided a publication of this notice once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in the city of Roanoke shall be deemed equivalent to personal service upon all parties in interest.

J. W. COSBY,

5 22 law Special commissioner.

10 interest.
522 law
Special commissioner.

CLADE LAND COMPANY VS. CO-OPERAA tive land Company In chancery. To the
Co-operative Land Company In chancery. To the
Co-operative Land Company Isernard Clark, A. L.
Powell, B. Smith, T. P. Goodwin, H. G. Olibrick, G. E. Webb, R. B. Thomas, T. G. D. Carr,
G. F. Carr, J. Davis.
J. H. Summerville, J. H. Bradley, C. J. Ormeby,
T. J. Noughton, C. B. Anthony, G. F. Payre, G.
C. Whiteharst, E. W. Sykes, J. H. Byrd, B. F.
Buffington, J. R. Kennett, Alice Foster, Annele
L. Harris, A. P. Hamilton, E. A. Dickerson, Sol.
Poster, Lizzie B. Wright, C. E. Duffy, R. D.
Pointer, L. M. Beckner, W. H. Wainwright, C.
F. Stutzenberger, C. S. starkey, R. E. Smith, H.
Chipman, M. Strause, C. H. Perkins, M. Forman,
M. F. McNamara, B. O. Mays, V. G. Penn, C. M.
Harrison, R. C. Brennerman, J. E. Updergrove,
C. L. Donnall, J. E. Mulcare, Isaac Glies, Max
Glies, E. E. Greenbaum, M. W. Reynolds, E. A.
Stady, Mrs. J. B. O'Mara, J. Paul Plant, T. S.
Bpencer, T. W. Rands, J. S. Ballas, J. E. Goens,
L. A. Sholtz, J. F. Payne, C. H. Hancock, Pauline
Adler, Thos. W. Hawkins, H. G. Davis, Chas. L.
Williams, J. Shallenberg, Emory Bang, L.
Pampling, D. E. Brady, H. F. Bufflington, W. F.
Allison, W. H. Stiff, W. E. Leslie, S. Fleishman,
Mrs. Dora E. Fox, James B. Morton, John Fits,
James Dulany, A. S. Hughes, W. P. Camp, G. C.
Payne, J. F. Boone, R. Stonesifer, B. Steel,
Maggie E. Montgomery, D. G. Revere, Mrs. E. H.
Williams, J. F. Payne, B. A. Byrd, Mrs. S. A.
Brown, M. W. Mitchell, Kate E. Lambert, H. L.
Hensel, Mrs. Janett Morgan, C. P. Hicks, J. W.
Hancock, V. H. Payne, B. A. Byrd, Mrs. S. A.
Brown, M. W. Mitchell, F. L. Dock, J. A. Brag2885, Geo. Rensch, W. E. Barbor, C. F. Mandler,
John J. Geizon, Bertie H. Wilson, O. D. Der
administrator of R. U. Derr, Kate Laughton,
L. A. Compert, P. H. Rorer, R. C. Jones, F. H.
Ayers, T. L. Bell, R. F. Wingfield, C. P. Maylin,
J. R. Harris, V. Morens, Mrs. Kate Laughton,
L. A. Compert, P. H. Rorer, R. C. Jones, F. H.
Ayers, T. L. Bell, R. F. Wingfield, C. P

Leonard.

TARE NOTICE—That pursuant to a decree entered in the Hustings Court for the city of Roanoke on May 8, 1854, in the chancery cause of the Glade Land Company vs. the Co-operative Land Company, I will ON THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1894, at the office of Lockett & Cosby, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. or that day, proceed to take, state and report the following matters:

ing matters:

1st. All the liens upon the property in the complainants' bill in this cause mentioned with their respective dignities and priorities.

2d. A description of the property sold by the Glade Land Company to the Co-operative Land Company upon which the debt set up in the complainants' bill is a lien.

3rd. All sales made by the Co-operative Land Company of any or all of said property in the inverse order of allenation and the present owners of said property, or any part of same and the dates at the conveyance of said property from the Co-operative Land Company to its wendees.

4th. All other matters that may be by me

from the Co-operative Land Company to its vendees.

4th. All other matters that may be by me deemed pertinent or that may be required by any party in interest.

If the taking, stating and reporting of this account be not commenced, or, it commenced, be not completed upon the day named above, then the same shall be continued from day to day, between the same hours and at the same place, until concluded.

By the terms of said decree a publication of this notice once a week for four successive weeks shall be deemed equivalent to personal service upon all parties to this cause.

J. W. COSBY,

511 law 4w Special Commissioner.

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE HUST Ings Court for the city of Roanoke, on the 21s day of April, 1804.—The Virginia Brick Company plaintiff, against W. W. Fortune, defondant; as-sumpsit.

A ings Court for the city of Roanoke, on the 21s day of April, 1894. The Virginia Brick Company plaintiff, against W. W. Fortune, defendant; assumpsit.

The object of this suit is to recover from the defendant the sum of \$385.40, with interest from the let day of January, 1891, and to attach the goods and waves of the defendant in the city of Roanoke and to subject the same to the payment of the plaintiff's claim. And an affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant, W. W. Fortune, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here, within fifteen days after due publication hereof, and dowhat may be necessary to protect his interest in this suit. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four weeks in The ROANOKE DAILY TIMES, and that a copy be posted at the front deor of the courthouse in this city on the first day of the next term.

A Copy—Teste: S. S. BROOKE, Clerk. Lunsford & Antrim, p. q.

FOR SALE.

HAVING A LARGE SUP-PLY OF OLD PAPERS ON HAND WE WILL FOR THE NEXT WEEK SELL SAME FOR 10 CENTS PER 100.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

ABSENT.

She never said, "Lost is my dearest one,"
The phrase "Not living" would have hushed

her song Of faith. How could his silent voyage seem long When she, whose joyless days had new be-Said "Absent" with a smile which meant the

Was only dimmed by clouds? Then, if a throng Of painful thoughts pressed hard, it made her

strong To think how he would wish life's duties done. In her sweet face, where grief had left its

In her sweet face, where grief had left its seam,
A tender gladness dawned as years took flight
And brought the meeting near. Nor did she dream
That from her trusting heart there shone a light
For eyes too weak to bear the larger gleam

For eyes too weak to bear the larger gleam
That led her on, as stars redeem the night.
—Mary Thacher Higginson.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Just before the war broke out between France and Germany I arrived in the latter country with the view of studying at one of the southern universities. In the meantime, however, I was spending a few weeks at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where I found much to interest me, and especially in regard to the early life of Goethe, who was born there. But the pleasure of the sojourn was greatly damped by the trouble the police gave

At this time, although well acquainted with German grammatically, I could speak but a few words of the language. Knowing French, however, I managed to get on pretty well, all the waiters in the hotels and cafes knowing something of that tongue, and most of the trades-people talking it a little. Having be-sides spent a little time previously in Paris, I had perhaps become somewhat Frenchified. I had to this extent anyway-that I were my hair rather short and waxed the ends of my mustache. To this circumstance and to the fact that I spoke French in preference to either English or German must, I imagine, be attributed the annoyance, and even trouble, to which I soon began to be sub-

When I first took up my temporary abode in the imperial city, I made the necessary announcement of my intention to the police. I made it from the Hotel Garni, in which I first installed myself. made it again from the private lodging I hired. I repeated it when I removed to more commodious and selubrious quarters in the suburbs of the city.

But all this was not enough. I had no sooner settled down in my new quarters -nay, before I had time thus to settle down-I was honored by one of the genwith the pickelhaube and sword who pass for policemen in that land of

He generally commenced by asking my name and profession, where I was born, who was my father and who my mother, what I came to the fatherland for and other similar questions. While thus catechising me he would take minute stock of my apartment. His visit would be followed in a day or two by that of another officer, who would put me through the same or a very similar catechism. Then, by way of variation, I would be summoned to one of the district police stations—places more like barracks than anything else—there to be again subjected to a perfect entillade of questionings and cross questionings. These were all the more perplexing because of my inability to express myself in German and my termenters' ignorance of either French or English.

This went on, as I say, for some time, till, in fact, I was at my wits' end to know what it all meant. I asked several of my friends, but they could not enlighten me. I proposed to shut the door in the face of the next pickelhaube that called and refuse to respond to the sum-mons of the next inspector—or whatever he might be-of police. But the bare suggestion of such a course horrified my friends, for Frankfort was then conquered city and was treated as such. They informed me that to act in such a way would be regarded as tantamount to high treason, and that as the result I might find myself in prison or else conducted with scant ceremony over the frontier.

Finally I had a summons from the chief of police himself. He was a major of the Prussian army and was a tall, broad shouldered and very austere look-ing personage. My first interview with this gentleman lasted over half an hour. He asked me if I had ever been in the army, used a rifle, played with the sword; if I knew Paris, Bordeaux, Strasburg; where I was born, where my mother was when I was born (a literal fact), if I had any brothers and sisters; their names, and so forth.

A second, third, and even a fourth time I was closeted with this same func tionary, each time being plied with more and more perplexing, and, as they seemed to me, absurd questions. On the occasion of one of these visits I was asked to produce a photograph of my-self, if I had one. As I happened to have one which had been taken a little while previously in Paris, I forwarded this with my compliments to the major, with the hope that when he wished to look upon my face again he would satisfy himself by gazing upon my "counterfeit presentment" instead.

Finally I became so tired of these inquisitions, and, as I had reason to be-lieve, private examination of my papers when I was out, that I was sincerely thinking of relinquishing my real purpose of becoming acquainted with German philosophy and making a little money by newspaper correspondence. I had gone so far as to give my landlady notice to quit, when suddenly a change came over the scene.

Responding one day to a summons from the major, I was agreeably surprised to find the worthy fellow in a remarkably good humor. He shook me by the hand, as though I had long been his dearest friend, smiled all over his face, assured me that I was all "goot" and

"recht," and so dismissed me more per plexed than over.

Very soon afterward war was de-clared, and in the turmoil, danger and excitement that ensued I well nigh forgot the annoyance and frequent in-convenience I had been put to by the suspicions of the police. Possibly I should have thought no more about them and have quite forgotten them by this time but for an incident that occurred shortly after the close of the war.

I was again in Frankfort, paying a short visit to friends. One evening I was at a party given by a lady residing in the city. While engaged in conversa-tion with the editor of one of the local papers the hostess approached me and

you to my very good friend, Colonel Gutsmicht."

I turned to be introduced, and who should I see before me but my friend the major, formerly the chief of police at Frankfort!

We both smiled as we recognized

each other.

"Ah, you have met before, then?" said the lady.

We both replied in the affirmative.
"Then I will leave you to yourselves.
You do not need any introduction from The colonel had been through the war

and had distinguished himself greatly. During our conversation I said: "I wish you would tell me, colonel, why you paid me such constant and un-remitting attention when I first came to

Frankfort." "Ah, yes, you would like to know!" he said. "Well, come to my office to-

morrow, and I will show you. That will be better than telling you." he added, with a broad smile. He gave the address of his office, which was still connected with the police, and I called there on the following

morning.

After a few minutes' conversation on the subject of the war and our experi-ences in connection therewith Colonel

Gutsmicht remarked: 'But you wish to be enlightened in regard to the attentions people paid to

you when you first came among us?" I replied that it would gratify me very much to be enlightened on the

He thereupon unlocked a drawer in his escritoire, and after a little search drew forth a small bundle of papers tied together with tape. Undoing these, he handed to me a photograph and said: "That, I think, is your photograph,

At first I thought it was, but on looking a second time I saw that it was not and said:

"No, colonel, that is not the photograph I gave you a year or more ago, but it seems to me it is so much like myself that it might very well pass for

"I bog your pardon. This, then, will He handed me another, which was

the real one I had given him. I compared the two and was really astonished at the resemblance they bore

to each other. "Can you wonder," asked the colonel "that we took you for some one else?"
"I can't," I said. "But who was the some one else, and what did you want

"This individual," replied the colonel, taking the photograph of my dou-ble and speaking with great deliberation, "this individual was an Aleatian and was wanted as a spy. He gave us a great deal of trouble—he was so cleven. We took you for him. We were almost certain you were the man, although we were considerably nonplused by your apparent innocence of all knowledge of arms and military matters. But though we had our doubts you would probably have suffered had we not found the

right man in the nick of time.' "Suffered?" said I. "In what way?"
"In this way," replied the colonel, and he made as though tightening a rope beneath his right ear, at the same time emitting a sound like the dropping of a catch or bolt.

I comprehended his meaning. I had very narrowly excaped hanging as a supposed spy. It was gratifying, but made

my blood run cold.
"We were much troubled with French spice about that time and had to be severe with them," added the police official, with a shrug of the shoulders, as ho put away the papers and photographs.
"You now know the reason of the little attentions we bestowed upon you."— Alfred J. Story in Million.

A Generous Husband

The miller's wife was just breathing her last, the family and neighbors were praying, while above the soughing of the wind could be heard the husband's fervent "Amen" each time a neighboring widow repeated "O Lord, thy will be done."

The wife turned to the sorrowful members there and said: 'Tm dying, but before I go, Reuben, remember I want you to promise me you will put a little flower on my grave. Will you, dear?" The miller looked at the hand-some young widow and replied, "My dear, don't worry or let that detain you, for you sha-shall have a-a bu-barrel of the best brand in my mill every sum-mer!" She recovered.—Arkansas Trav-

Pleasing the Teacher.

Teacher—Why was Solomon the wis-est man in the world? Boy-He had so many wives to advise him.

Teacher (a strong minded female) Well, that is not the answer in the book, but you may go up head.-Good

A Paris Epitaph.

The following quaint epitaph on husband and wife is to be seen in one of the Parisian cemeteries:

I am anxiously expecting you. A. D. 1827. Here I am. A. D. 1867. So the good woman was 40 years making up her mind to follow her husband. -Paris Journal.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

A Typical Variety of a Universally Popular
Breed of Fowls.
Among the Leghorns none is more

typical than the white variety. The buff just now is the reigning favorite and will always be a very popular variety, but the white has been so long established and withal is so excellent a fowl that it may well be selected as a type of the whole breed—and, for that matter, the whole class. When the buff, which is already breeding well and improving yearly, has become as well established as the white, there are good reasons to believe that it will be a significant that it will be a believe that it will be the most popular variety in the whole class. It is that at the present, but its popularity now, to some extent, rests upon its newness. In a few years its boom, as a boom, will have spent its force, and the fowl will settle down to its proper place upon its merits. The white did that long ago, says a writer in The Country Gentle-man, the authority for the following:

The white Leghorn was some years later in arriving in this country than

the brown.

The white Leghorn has always seemed to be larger than the brown and to lay a larger egg. The new buff variety appears larger than the white, but until its appearance the white took the lead in apparent size. To do its best the Leghorn needs a range of green fields in the summer, but even when kept in small yards, if well fed and cared for, it will lay so well as to prove a highly profitable fowl.

As a table fowl-but Leghorns are not table fowls—their bodies are small, and when old the fiesh is rather dry.



WHITE LEGHORNS.

But they have their use because of their early maturity. Leghorn males crossed on heavier hens produce a quick growing and plump broiler. The white Leg-horn illustrates a singular fact. White fowls appear to be less hardy than colored varieties of the same breed, but the white Leghorn seems to be as hardy as any variety of this breed. It stands out as an exception to the general rule. The chicks are a trifle delicate, as all quick feathering chickens are. Those which are slow in feathering, that outgrow their down and go about with more or less bare and red spots, are the ones that are hardy. Those that feather quickly make so great demand upon the consti-tution that it is not surprising that some succumb in the process. But the fact that so many keep Leghorns proves that the delicacy of the chickens is no insuperable difficulty to their rearing.

Leghorn males are extremely active and fertilize the eggs remarkably well. A sitting of Leghorn eggs is quite likely to produce a full brood of chickens Fewer males in proportion to the females than are required in many other breeds need to be kept. If one needs to keep 1 male to 10 females in Asiatics, he can safely increase the number of fe males with a Leghorn cockerel to 15. One provoking characteristic in the chickens, however, is the numerous males. There will be fully 50 per cent, taking one year with another, of cockerels in the broods, and as these are worth much less than the pullets—will, in fact, bring but a small amount of money when sold—it is a serious drawback to the breeding of Leghorns.

Sorghum For Hay.

A correspondent of The Texas Farm

and Ranch writes: We want the stalks small. With a seed drill 1½ bushels of seed per acre is about right and is the best way to plant cane seed. When sowed broadcast, not less than 2½ bushels for best results and to get the best feed. Let it stand until the head is in dough; then you have all the sugar that the stalks will ever have. Cut with mower. second day windrow. In two or three days put it in small cocks, making them as high as you can. In this way it will keep some time. In about 10 days it is ready for the mow. Sugar cane is the hardest of all hay to spoil Early sowing will give two crops. Often you may sow on stubble after wheat or oats and make good hay. I write this from experience and observation.

Notes of Local Interest.

Georgia fruit is becoming a competitor of California. The surety of crops, the earliness of ripening and the near-ness to the great markets give this section decided advantages so far as the peach crop is concerned.

The directors of the Arkansas Valley Fair association have named Sept. 5, 0 and 7 as the dates of their annual fall fair at Rocky Ford, Otero county. This also includes watermelon day, a celebration that has made the name of that town famous all over the land. The directors are preparing a liberal premium

In a hot climate vegetation is greatly sustained by the moisture which is re turned to the earth in form of dews, and in order that these may be most bene-ficial the soil should be deeply stirred and continue in a mellow condition upon the surface.

One fact we must keep prominently in mind—that the object of cultivation is not to kill weeds only, although this is very important, but to stir the upper soil frequently to keep the land from crusting and to furnish a mulch or 'dust blanket'' to keep in the moisture.

Peanuts should be cultivated about the same as corn, not allowing any weeds to grow in them, keeping the ground loose and mellow, and when the spikes begin to form they should not be disturbed. If they are, it causes the nuts to blight or not fill out.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headache, diziness, duliness, confusion of the mind, etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve

etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, wind in stomach, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying these organs with nerve fluid or force. This is likewise true of many diseases of the heart and lungs. The nerve system is like a telegraph system, as will be seen by the accompanying cut. The little white lines are the nerves which convey the nerve force from the nerve centers to every part of the body, just as the electric currently conveyed along the telegraph wires to every station, large or small. Ordinary physicians fail to regard this fact; instead of treating the nerve centers arising therefrom they troat the part affected.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL B., the

pectalist and ..

highly celebrated a pectal tet and a student of norvous diseases, and author of many noted treatises on the latter subject, long since realized the truth of the first statement, and his Restorative Norvine is prepared on that principle. Its success in curing all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system is wonderful, as the thousands of unsolicited testimonials in possession of the company manufacturing the remedy amply prove.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a reliable remedy for all norvous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per bottle, six bottles for \$\frac{1}{2}\$, express prepaid.

Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

Sold by all Druggists.

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DR. JOHN M. PEDDICORD,

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Attorney and Counsellor at Lava Office: over Lyle's Drug Store,
7 24 lyr Roanoke, Va.

W. O. HABDAWAY. ARCHE.
Commonwealth's Astorney
HABDAWAY & PAYNE. ARCHER L. FAYNS

ATTORNEYS-AT-IL W.

Rooms Nos. 4 and 6 Kirk Builden. Roanoke, VA

DILLARD, LEE & SMITH, Terry Building, Roanoke, Va. 10 20 1y E. YONGE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office: 616 Sixth floor, Terry Building 9 20 1y

GEO. McH. GISH, Attorney at inw.

Opposite Ferguson's Bank. 7 s) :: NGLESIDE RETREAT-FOR DIS eases of Women Scientific treatment and cures guaranteed Elegant apartments for ladies before and during confinement. Address The Residen Physician, 71, 72 Baxter Court, Nash-

JOHN W. WRIGHT

WRIGHT & HOGE, Attorneys-atlaw, Roanoke, Va., Room 6,
Moomaw Building, Jefferson street.
Courts—Roanoke city and county, ALC
Craig and Boetourt counties. Special
attention given to collection of claim.

10 11 d&w 3ra

CHARLES C. HERING.

ville, Tenn.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Roanoks. Room 3, Kirk Building. 814 8. GOOD, D.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Roanoke, Va.

Room No. 14, New Kirk Ruiling, orposite Kenny's tea store.

J. ALLEN WATTS. WM. GORDON ROBERTSON WATTS, ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Boom 601-2-4 Terry Building.

W. S. GOOCH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. National Exchange Bank's Building, Boom 12.

Boom 12. 15 tf

GRIFFIR, WM. A. CLASGOW,

Bed.ord City, Va. Roanoke, Vs.

GRIFFIN & GLASGOW,

Attorneys-at-law, rooms 611, 618 and
614, Terry building, Roanoke, Va Practice in courts of Roanoke of y and
county and adjoining counties

R. E. SCOTT. A P. STAPLES Attorneys. Stalaw, Rosnoke, Va Office: Terry Building.

Building.

EVERETT PERKINS,
Attorney-at-law and Commissioner in Chancery.
Lock box 110, Roanoke, Va. Room 10, Second Floor, Kirk Law Building, 9 24 11

PATENTS.
TRADE MARKS

Bramination and advice as to patentability on the tool. Send for "Inventor's Guide," or How to Obtain a Patent."

Attorney-46-law.

WILLIAM LUNSFORD. A. BLAIR ANTRIM UNSFORD & ANTRIM.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

OFFICE—Rooms 4 and 5, over Commercial National Bank

4 15 tf

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Funeral Directors and Practics.

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dence telephone No. 23, office 61. ap71y and Whiskey Habits cured at home with-out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE, Office, 1043 Whitchall St., Atlanta, Ga.

BAILBOADS

N & W Norfolk Western B. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1894.

Westbound Leave Roanoke Dally. 50 a. m. (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Bri-tol and the South and West. Stops at principal stations west of Radford. Pullman sleepers to New Orleans and Memphis, dining oar at-

m. for Radford, Bluefield and

7:20 a. m. for Radford, Bluefield and Pocahontas
4:30 p. m. the Chicago Express for Radford, Bluefield, Pocahontas, Kenova, Columbus and Chicago. Pullman Buffet Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus without change. Also for Pulaski, Wytheville, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Intermediate points. Pullman Sleeper East Radford to Chattanooga.

nooga. North and Eastbound, Leave Roanoke Daily.

11:55 a. m. for Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk.

11:50 a. m. for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York.

11:15 p. m. for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleerer Roanoke to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

7:32 p. m. (Washington and Chattanoega limited) for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman sleepers to Washington, Philadelphia and New York via Shenandoah Junction and Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Stops only at

and Ohio railroad. Stops only at principal stations. Ourham Division—Leave Lynchburg (Union station) daily 2:45 p. m. for South Boston and Durham and intermediate stations.

South Boston and Durham and Intermediate stations.
Winston-Salem Division—Leave Roanoke (Union station) daily 12:10 p.m. for Rocky Mount, Martinsville, Winston-Salem and intermediate stations For all additional information apply at ticket office or to W. B. BEVILL General Passengur Agent, Roanoke, Va.

M. F. BRAGG,
Traveling Passengur Agent.

Traveling Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Leave Washington from station corner of New Jorsey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, vestibuled limited express trains 11:15 a m., 8:00 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, vestibuled limited, 3:30 p. m., express, 12:10 night.

For Cincinnail, St. Louis and Indianapolis, restibuled limited, 3:30 p. m., express, 12:10-16; hight.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express daily 11:15 a.m. and 8:35 p. m. For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knox-ville, Chattanooga, Memphis and New Orleans 12:05 night daily; elecping care through.

For Larray, 3:20 p. m. daily.

For Baitimore, weeks daily, x1:20, 5:00, 6:35, x7:10, x7:30 (3:00 45 minutes), 3:25, x4:28, x4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 5:30, (3:00 45 minutes), 3:25, x4:28, x4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 5:30, x5:30, x5:3

RICHMOND & DANVILLE VIRGINIA HIDLAND DIVISION.

Condensed Schedule. In effect May 20, 1894. No. 9. Dally. No. 35. Da y. SOUTHBOUND. No. Ar. Raleigh..... p.m. 1.00 Ar. Salisbury...... 8.11 Ar. Charlotte 9.25 Ar. Columbia..... 12 55 NORTHBOUND.

Lv. Atlanta (central time)....12.00 Lv. Augusta (Eastern time)... 1.30 Lv. Columbia. 5.10
Lv. Charlotte. 8.59
Lv. Asheville. 2.30
Lv. Salisbury 9.40
Lv. Rileigh. 4.10
Lv. Greensboro 11.69 Lv. Lynchburg...... 2.18 Lv. Charlottsville...... 4.03

Ar. New York...... 1.23 9.20 6.20 C. & O.

ROUTE. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Cincinnati Limited

F. F. V. LIMITED. SHORTEST AND QUICKEST TO THE WEST

ONLY LINE RUNNING SOLID TRAINS TO

PALACE CARS ON TRAINS BETWEEN RICHMOND AND CLIFTON FORGE. Trains arrive and depart from Union Station Lynchburg, Va.

TRAINS FOR CINCINNATI.

Lv. Lynchburg. Daily.

Ar. Lexington, Va. 2:45 p. m.

Lv. Buchanan. 4:58

Ar. Clitton Forge. 6:35

Ar. Cincinnati. 8:05 a. m.

Ar. Louisville. 11:57

Ar. Ohicago. 5:45 p. m.

Ar. St. Louis. 7:30

Ar. Kansas City. 7:00 a. m.

The Cincinnati. United The Cincinnati Limited, Solid Vestibule, Blec-